

JUS

9. Exactly proportioned.
The prince is here at hand: please your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance: between our armies? *Shak.*
10. Full; of full dimensions.
His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so
that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle.
Knolles's History of the Turks.
There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would
take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*
There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.
Dutchess of Newcastle.
11. Exact in retribution.
See nations slowly wife, and meanly *just*,
To bury'd merit raise the tardy bulk.
Vanity of Human Wishes.
Just. adv.
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.
The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the
beast. *Sidney.*
They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the
same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are
not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good
or better may be established. *Hoker.*
There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*
A few seem to understand him right; *just* as when our Sa-
viour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of
the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.
Bentley's Sermons.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*
2. Merely; barely.
It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value them-
selves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*
The nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*
Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly.
Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Demo-
critus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with
the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*
Just. n. f. [juste, French.] Mock encounter on horseback;
tilt; tournament.
None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more
noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*
What news from Oxford? hold those *justs* and triumphs?
Shakespeare's Richard II.
Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*
To Just. v. n. [juster, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to juggle.
JUSTICE. n. f. [justice, French; justitia, Latin.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.
O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam. xv. 4.*
The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind
to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man
his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it
must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Loc.*
2. Vindicative retribution; punishment.
This shews you are above
Yon *justices*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut. xxxiii. 21.*
Left *justice* overtake us. *Is. lix. 9.*
Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; ex-
amples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures
fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
3. Right; assertion of right.
Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
4. [Justiciarius, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by
way of judgment.
And thou, Eldras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may
judge in all Syria. *Ezdr. viii. 23.*
5. *JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [justiciarius de Banco Regis.]*
Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore
he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Anglie*. His office es-
pecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is,
such as concern offences committed against the crown, dig-
nity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems,
and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his
assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they

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- be incident to any personal action depending before
them.
Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice's* warrant. *Prior.*
6. *JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [justiciarius Communium Pla-
citorum.]* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally
did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is,
all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as
real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas,
in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas,
which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*
7. *JUSTICE of the Forest. [justiciarius Forestie.]* Is a lord by
his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences
within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert:
of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over
all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all be-
yond. *Cowel.*
8. *JUSTICES of Assise. [justicarii ad capiendas Assisas.]* Are
such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this
or that country to take assises; the ground of which polity
was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these assises pass al-
ways by jury, so many men might not, without great hin-
derance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for
this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and
sent down to them. *Cowel.*
9. *JUSTICES in Eyre. [justicarii itinerantes.]* Are fo termed
of the French *ere, iter*. The use of these, in ancient time,
was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear
such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown,
and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the
ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the
king's bench, if the cause were too high for the country
court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Termi-
ner, because they were sent upon some one or few especial
causes, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were
sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with
more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*
10. *JUSTICES of Gaol Delivery. [justicarii ad Gaolas deliveran-
das.]* Are such as are sent with commission to hear and deter-
mine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast
into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to
mainprise those prisoners, that by law be not bailable. These
by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon
several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were like-
wise authorized to this. *Cowel.*
11. *JUSTICES of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices
of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the
common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justicarii*
venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas; and upon this clause
of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as
justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they
have to deal in. *Cowel.*
12. *JUSTICES of Peace. [justicarii ad Pacem.]* Are they
that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to
attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom
some, upon especial respects, are made of the quorum, be-
cause some business of importance may not be dealt in with-
out the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*
The *justice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men
before them, about matters they were not able to answer.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were
conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that fe-
veral acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
I sing no harm
To officer, juggler, or *justice* of peace. *Denne.*
To JUSTICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To administer justice to
any. A word not in use.
As for the title of proseripcion, wherein the emperor hath
been judge and party, and hath *justified* himself, God forbid
but that it should endure an appeal to a war.
Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for in-
tending to poison the young queen of Scots, the king deli-
vered him to the French king, to be *justified* by him at his
pleasure. *Hayward.*
JUSTICEMENT. n. f. [from justice.] Procedure in courts.
JUSTICER. n. f. [from To justice.] Administrator of justice.
An old word.
He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in
the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to
have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*
JUSTICESHIP. n. f. [from justice.] Rank or office of *justi-
ce*.
JUSTIFIABLE. adj. [from justice.] Proper to be examined in
courts of justice. *JustIFIABLE.*

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- JUSTIFIABLE. adj. [from justify.]* Defensible by law or
reason; conformable to justice.
Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable*
resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which
bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
JUSTIFIABLENESS. n. f. [from justifiable.] Rectitude; possi-
bility of being fairly defended.
Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before
God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*
JUSTIFIABLY. adv. [from justifiable.] Rightly; so as to be
supported by right.
A man may more *justifiably* throw crofs and pile for his opi-
nions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*
*JUSTIFICATION. n. f. [justification, French; justificatio, low
Latin.]*
1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; abolution
from guilt.
I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as
an essay of my virtue. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute
obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*
2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*
In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xii.*
'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this
latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the con-
summation of faith by charity and good works, that God ac-
cepteth in Christ to *justify*, and not the bare aptness of
faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a
rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*
JUSTIFICATION. n. f. [from justify.] One who supports, de-
fends, vindicates, or justifies.
JUSTIFIER. n. f. [from justify.] One who justifies; one who
defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.
That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which be-
leaveth in Jesus. *Ro. iii. 26.*
TO JUSTIFY. v. a. [justifier, French; justifico, low Latin.]
1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.
The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *justify*, whom law condemns. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans
and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *Mat. xi.*
How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be
clean that is born of a woman? *Job xxv. 4.*
There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and
there is a wife man that *justifieth* in judgment. *Ecclesi. x. 25.*
You're neither *justifying*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*
2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.
When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkind-
ness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like
a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel
fallhood. *Sidney.*
What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
My unwilling flight the gods enforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Denham.*
Yet still thy foals shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*
Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure
we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted suc-
cession. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. To free from past sin by pardon.
By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from
which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts xiii.*
TO JUSTLE. v. n. [from just, juster, French.] To encoun-
ter; to clash; to rush against each other.
While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one
against another in the broad ways. *Nab. ii. 4.*
Argo pass'd
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton.*
Late the clouds
justlings, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the flant lightning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*
Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Murmuring noises rise in every street;
The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

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- When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air, *Dryden.*
My sword thy way to victory had shown.
Was there not one who had fet bars and doors to it, and
said hitherto shall thou come, but no farther, and here shall
thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such
vicissitudes, such *justlings* and clashings in nature. *Woodw.*
I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among a crowd. *Swift.*
TO JUSTLE. v. a. [from just.] To push; to drive; to force by rushing
against it.
Private and single abilities should not *justle* out and deprive
the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly
men. *King Charles.*
Many excellent strains have been *justled* off by their intru-
sions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The furly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*
It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and
abuses of writing can ever be *justled* out of their possession
of all libraries. *Holder.*
Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post.
Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of
unhappiness in its absence, is *justled* out, to make way for the
removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*
We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a
great while. *Addison's Guardian.*
JUSTLY. adv. [from just.]
1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.
Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed:
where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*
With ignominy scourg'd, in open fight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*
The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*
2. Properly; exactly; accurately.
Their artful hands instruct the lute to found,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*
JUSTNESS. n. f. [from just.]
1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied
to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the
justice of a cause, as well as of a judge.
It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose
success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the
cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*
We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakespeare.*
2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety.
I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with
all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*
I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very ex-
cellent dramatick poet, when he had any dispute with parti-
cular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his produc-
tions. *Addison's Guardian.*
*TO JUST. v. n. [This word is supposed to be corrupted from jut,
perhaps from shoot.]* To push or shoot into prominences; to
come out beyond the main bulk.
Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shaksp. R. III.*
All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate,
especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*
The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *juted* to the sea. *Dryden.*
A port secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*
It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be
independent of it. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
TO JUTTY. v. a. [from jut.] To shoot out beyond.
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shaksp. H. V.*
JUVENILE. adj. [juvencilis, Latin.] Young; youthful.
Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then
its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength
of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it
waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*
JUVENILITY. n. f. [from juvenile.] Youthfulness.
The restoration of grey hairs to *juvencility*, and renewing
the exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.
Customary strains and abstracted *juvencilities* have made it
difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.
Glauv. Scpf. c. 21.
Glauv. Scpf. Preface.
JUXTAPOSITION.